

The reign of the present Mikado will probably be regarded in all future history as the most brilliant and fortunate in Japanese annals, due to his wisdom and unselfishness in carrying out the great political changes which prepared the way, without bloodshed or revolution,

Asked for every one of us there should be work in this world, seems reasonable, else what are we here? Why dowered with something of intelligence, with something of skill, with embryo faculties capable of being called

Obviously man is only an infant in this world. At most he is a boy at school. Evidently

God can Educate Man Only by Work.

As fathers send their boys to school to develop intelligence and character, so God sends us into this first stage of our existence to develop intelligence and character. It is inconceivable that *this world's* existence should ever satisfy the heart and mind of Deity for His creatures. Believe that which God's Christ has told us of immortality, and then life is flooded with light. I do not say that every thing is plain. Light casts shadows. In the

tions; the worker bringing order out of chaos; these men, one and all, from the humblest to the highest, let us admire. But the shufflers, the grumblers, the murmurers, the complainers, the hinderers of other men; they who are ever scheming to get through the world by anything and everything but work, doing the least possible in the worst and most unamiable way, hating nothing so much as steady, plodding, persevering work — these let us not admire or excuse. In all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, their influence is destructive, not constructive. They are misinterpreters of life. Every day they live below God's call. Such live as if life were a jest, or a joke, or an accident, anyway a doom; something to which man is fated, by which he is cursed. "The essential element of some men is scorching fire, of others shining, illuminative light." Let us recall

A remarkable meeting was held last Saturday evening in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. It was a meeting of the pastors and official members of the New York churches, to pray for the descent of the Holy Ghost upon this city. John D. S. Back, a prince in our Israel, presided. At a praise service, the meeting proper began and for over an hour men pleaded mightily with God. There were no speeches, no hortations, no explanations, no suggestions, but a spirit of deep, earnest prayer prevailed throughout. Such a meeting must do good. The results will be seen ere long.

Many of our churches are being favored with gracious revivals. In most cases the work is quiet, but the interest is intense and the results very encouraging. At Sumnerfield Church in Brooklyn, Rev. W. L. Phillips, pastor, a blessed revival is in progress.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.
Letter from Hon. H. W. Blair.

tory of the world? What good has Incomparance
 done to a single human being? What is there
 crime, suffering, ruin and despair which intoxicat-
 ing liquors have not inflicted upon manhood, woman-
 hood, and the State? The people of New Ham-
 shire have never had such an opportunity for the
 performance of an illustrious deed for the welfare
 of themselves and of the world.
 Let us embrace it universally! Let us forget the
 distinctions of party in the deep, tender and ennobling
 brotherhood of humanity, and in the irresistible
 pulses of that lofty patriotism which on every great
 occasion in our history has demonstrated that New
 Hampshire is the noblest American commonwealth.
 HENRY W. BLAIR

[illegible]

Lord on his birthday...
...the pastor...
...the church...

Services.

CONFERENCE.

...This was held...
...the church...
...the pastor...

...Last Sabbath five...
...the church...
...the pastor...

...the five weeks' special...
...the church...
...the pastor...

...the work...
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The evening sermon being the third in the series to young people, subject, "The Honest Integrity of Young People." He asked for a special offering at this service, in his initial way, to cover all deficiencies and contingencies of the current expenses to April seven hundred dollars was the amount asked for, and given. This, in addition to the generous gifts of the society this year toward the erection of their new church. The church is to be dedicated about the middle of March. Bishop Andrews is to preach the sermon.

Lynn, People's Chapel.—Rev. H. Gardner is doing a fine work. A course of lectures recently inaugurated is successful. On Thursday evening, Rev. L. H. Packard gave the first, which was graphic and interesting.

Springfield District.—A large company visited their pastor and wife, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Atkinson, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7. The visit was intended for an old-fashioned surprise party. Miss Gibbs and Miss Davis of the choir rendered very fine music. Refreshments were served by the ladies. The treasurer of the society left with the pastor a sum of money as an expression of kindness and good-will.

Monson.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Methodist Church here is doing a grand work. The society was organized in May with twenty-seven members. They went to work with a will, and soon made their influence felt in the church. The original members worked faithfully, believing their labor would not be in vain; but their greatest expectations were more than realized. In the month of September alone, about thirty new members were enrolled, and since that time eight names have been added, making the total membership 65, and more new members are being constantly added. The enthusiasm and interest in the Sabbath evening meetings have increased to such an extent that the Society has been obliged to seek larger quarters, and the attendance is about as large as at the general service. It is impossible to estimate the help the Society is, in training young Christians to take an active part in the general meetings. The Society is also holding meetings on Sunday afternoons in the outlying district school-houses; much interest is manifested, several conversions have been the reward of their labors, and a continued outpouring of God's Spirit is looked for.

Shelburne Falls.—Sunday, Feb. 3, was a glad day for our society. After a partial vacation of three weeks, the people assembled once more in their house of worship, which had been repaired and greatly beautified. The audience-room has been painted and repapered, the ceiling sheathed, new lighting apparatus provided, new black walnut pulpit suit, the floors entirely recarpeted, and the hall frescoed and carpeted. The cost of the repairs was \$500, which has nearly all been provided. The work is largely the result of the earnest and faithful work of the pastor, Rev. H. H. Paine. Every department of the church seems to be flourishing. At the last quarterly conference all bills were reported as paid up to date, with a balance which to begin another year. Large numbers were on the program of the pastor, and now ones are joining the church; three were recently received. A young people's society with forty members is doing a good work. Though the church is small, yet the work is hard, as a sample Sunday will show: The pastor read sixteen times, preached three times, and attended a young people's meeting, going without dinner, and having only thirty minutes for tea. Next!

W. T. Willits.—This society, which had been for some time in a state of suspended animation, has been greatly revived, and is now enjoying a good degree of prosperity. Several well-versed and children, have joined the church in full, and twenty now remain on probation. The finances are in good condition. The pastor, Rev. W. F. Low, of Wilbraham Academy, writes: "We are all rejoicing in the Lord; for He has led us in paths we knew not of. Glory be to His holy name!"

Ms. Editors.—I have seen in the Herald no notice of the sudden death of Oliver Wolcott, of East Longmeadow, who died some weeks ago in his seat on the Governor's train between Springfield and Palmer. Bro. Wolcott was a prominent business man, perfectly reliable in every way, having held the office of town clerk for over thirty consecutive years. He was also a leading member of the Methodist Church in that place; and only a few days before his death had contributed some \$500 or \$700 for repairs on the vestry of the church. Besides leaving in his will, so I have been told, \$1,000 more to be used by the church toward meeting the current expenses. I hope that some one, perhaps Bro. Gaylord, the present pastor, or Bro. Scott, of Springfield, will furnish the Herald with a brief obituary of Bro. Wolcott, either of which can readily avail themselves of the necessary data for the purpose.

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.
New Bedford District.
Cockett is a quiet village in which we have a church of much importance to the people living in that vicinity. Last October it was decided to make repairs on the edifice which would cost about \$600. The building committee appointed to attend to the work consisted of Rev. R. J. Kellogg, the pastor of the church, chairman, C. M. Peckard and Wm. A. Cole. On beginning work it was found that the basement wall was greatly defective and insecure, and that if permanency was to be aimed at, a new basement wall must be put in and the church must be raised up. The result of the work of the committee is a new basement, and a new vestibule across the front end. The old church was 40x54 ft. now 40x66. The Sunday-school room is 32x40, the entrance being from the front. The church parlor is 22x19, and can be thrown open by a curtain door of hard wood which rolls up like a curtain. This has 75 chairs and commands a fine view of the platform. There are also the furnace room, coal room, toilet room and pantry. The new part is plastered with the new adamant plaster, and before it had been on one week it is as dry as a bone. The church is now a fine edifice. The formal re-opening of the vestry took place Jan. 20, under the care of Rev. W. G. Gallagher, D. D., who preached in the morning an admirable sermon on "Christian Liberty," which produced a profound impression upon the audience. He then took charge of the financial work of the day. The entire cost of the repairs was \$2,260—\$1,450 being provided for. The people subscribed \$1,100. Since then the small debt has been increased somewhat by paying the church both within and without. The new windows are of stained cathedral glass, and light the house finely. New bow-pot windows will be put into the auditorium, three or four of which will be memorial. In the near future about \$1,000 will be expended upon the auditorium, which will make this house one of the best-appointed country churches within the bounds nobly. The Ladies' Aid Society took \$250, the Young People's Christian League \$206, the balance being pledged by individuals. The pastor has worked very hard indeed, and has been supported in this work by a noble band of self-sacrificing Christians. The spiritual work of the church is also moving on well. Four have recently

joined the church, and three have been added to the list of probationers. The social meetings are well attended.

The pastor of the church at West Dennis, Rev. C. S. Morse, has been released from duty here and gone to one of the Western States to continue his ministerial work in that part of the country. He succeeded in calling out large audiences, and did an excellent work in the church and community. We wish him the highest success in his chosen field of labor. Rev. W. H. McAllister, a member of one of the Maine Conferences, has been engaged to fill out the rest of the year. He has already entered upon his work with prospects of success.

Rev. and Mrs. George M. Hamlen have been assisting Rev. J. B. Washburn, the pastor of the church at East Falmouth, in revival services. These special meetings continued several weeks, and proved to be of great benefit in quickening the church and in bringing many to Christ. The faithful pastor is greatly encouraged, and the church is in a better condition than for a long time.

The last of a series of entertainments was given in Little Compton, Jan. 3. A lecture on "Songs and Singers" was given by Rev. L. S. Woodworth, of Providence. The course has been a financial success. The Young People's Alliance is doing a good work and is increasing in numbers. Rev. W. P. Stoddard is the pastor.

Providence District.
Rev. J. W. Willits, pastor of Thomson Church, Pawtucket, baptized six infants, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Revival influences with blessed results prevail in the First Church, Pawtucket. There have been several conversions, and the work is progressing. Rev. A. W. Kingsley, the pastor, will be invited there another year.

A change of pastors is expected in four or five of the ten Methodist churches in Providence. **Haven Church, East Providence,** is in a very flourishing condition, financially and spiritually. The Sunday services are largely attended. The Sunday-school, under its excellent superintendent, C. L. Hazard, esq., is calling for more room than the auditorium affords. Indeed, a much larger church edifice is a pressing demand if the opportunity for legitimate, steady growth is to be provided. The Young People's League, with nearly sixty members, is planning for vigorous Christian work. The gentleman friends of the pastor, Rev. W. H. Starr, made him a Christmas present of a very fine clerical suit of broad-cloth.

At the surprise party at the Hope Street paragon, Providence, on the evening of Feb. 6, the pastor, Rev. H. D. Robinson, was presented with a nice overcoat, and Mrs. R. with an envelope of greenbacks.

Rev. O. H. Hull, who is a deputy sheriff in Kent Co., R. I., reported every liquor saloon in East Greenwich closed. The Providence Journal, on the other hand, published a statement from one of its reporters, that he had found five saloons which were selling. He gave names and location. However, he rather weakened his testimony by allowing he could not buy any liquor himself. Three of the five saloons were in the town of Pawtucket, the rest in the city. Large numbers were on the program of the pastor, and now ones are joining the church; three were recently received. A young people's society with forty members is doing a good work. Though the church is small, yet the work is hard, as a sample Sunday will show: The pastor read sixteen times, preached three times, and attended a young people's meeting, going without dinner, and having only thirty minutes for tea. Next!

A most excellent and highly enjoyable entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and readings was given in the Astory Memorial Church, Providence, Wednesday evening, Feb. 13. It was arranged and under the direction of Miss Lillian Estelle Brown, one of the younger members of the church. The proceeds are to increase the organ fund.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives, by a vote of 45 yeas and 25 nays, indefinitely postponed the Kansas Inebriation Bill, so called, and the passage of fatal officers in doing would be too effective for these gentlemen and the allies they hope to retain or secure in the April election. Liquorism is triumphant, and principle goes into the dust before partisanship. Next comes the re-submission of the amendment to the people, and the debauching of the State with blood money furnished by liquor-dealers and their patriotic friends to buy up all salable votes; and then if the shameful fraud succeeds, blazon all over the country the failure of prohibition in Rhode Island and the preference of the people for it. By no fair vote will this State ever be returned to license. By intimidation and the phenomenal use of booze, it is possible, if not probable, if the officials in the cities had performed the duties their oath of office required, the State would have been well freed from this foul nuisance.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.
Montpelier District.
The Methodist church at Barre, Rev. L. L. Beaman, pastor, is having great prosperity this Conference year. Sunday, Feb. 10, nine were received on probation, and nine in full membership—five of these by letter and four from probation. Since Conference, 37 have been received in full membership, 13 of these being from probation and 24 by letter; and the total number received on probation since Conference has been 25. The total number received on probation and in full this year has been 62. Five of these are counted twice, so that the net number of accessions this year thus far has been 57—a very good showing indeed, it being doubtful if any other charge in the Conference can show a better record. In many other ways the Society has prospered, the attendance upon the morning service and the Sunday-school having constantly increased, and the interest in all departments of work showing a healthy growth.

Special meetings are now being held in the Methodist church at Worcester, Bro. D. C. Thatcher being the pastor. He proposes to hold the meetings until Conference, if the interest will warrant such a protracted effort.

Messrs. Ramsdell and Eaton, students at the Seminary, are holding religious services at Putnamville every Sabbath.

W. M. Newton, a student at the Seminary, is announced to preach at the Baptist church at West Randolph, Sunday, Feb. 17; and George Newton, also of the Seminary, preached there the previous Sunday. This shows that our boys are in good demand in other denominations, as well as for the pulpits of our own church.

Rev. A. D. Barber, of Williston, was announced to preach at our church at Rochester on Thursday of last week on the subject of "Higher Education for Women."

Rev. I. O. Sherburne, of St. Albans, preached at his old parish of Randolph last Sunday, and lectured at the same place on Friday evening of that week. It was a very pleasant occasion, and must have been equally such for Pastor Spencer, who preached to his old parishioners at St. Albans.

Revival meetings at East Topham have been held at the M. E. Church under the direction of the pastor, assisted by Rev. A. J. Langdell, of Iowa.

The local papers speak in high terms of the pulpit efforts of Presiding Elder Trux at Pittsfield and Hancock. At the latter place

two were baptized, one of them being an infant child of the pastor.

It was a graceful and courteous act for Mr. Thomas Stevens, of East Montpelier, to invite the members of the Plainfield M. E. Church to share the hospitalities of his spacious home on the evening of Feb. 18.

The people of Williamstown recently enjoyed an entertainment provided by students of the Seminary at Montpelier, assisted by local talent.

Springfield District.
The Ministerial Association meeting of this district, held at Hartland, Feb. 11-13, was a very interesting and profitable occasion. Fifteen members of the Association were present, and all, with one exception, came with fully-prepared papers on the subjects which had been assigned them, and that one had written on another subject. Of the whole of those who had been requested to write, only two failed to be present, and one of them, Bro. L. P. Tucker, forwarded his paper through the mail. Very minute of time was fully occupied from the beginning until the close, and two of the productions—those of Bro. Hamilton and Tucker—were crowded out completely. Thanks were voted the last named for the pains he had taken in forwarding his paper, and he was requested to present his at the next meeting of the Association. All of the essays being characterized by much excellence, it is somewhat irksome to make special mention of any; and yet there were papers presented of sufficient merit to make them worthy a place in the *Homiletic Review*, or some other similar publication. Those of Bro. Forrest on "After Death—What?" and Bro. Partridge on "Scriptural Use of Terms, 'Righteousness' and 'Unrighteousness,'" were of the grade. Bro. Smithers presented a finely-written paper on, "Shall the Sunday Evening Service be a Preaching or a Prayer-meeting Service?" R. Morgan one on, "Hindrances to Revivals;" R. L. Bruce one on, "Has the Cause of Temperance Gained or Lost by the Last Election?" J. G. Switzer presented his views of "Prof. Drummond's Theory of Denegation; What does it Involve, and is it authorized by the Scriptures?" W. L. Todd wrote in favor of genuine cooperation in Evangelistic and Church Work; I. McAnn of "The Anglo-Saxon Race; Where did it Originate, and From what Source?" or, rather, he pretty thoroughly demonstrated that there is no such race, and gave the origin and source of the English people; J. A. Steele advanced some very wholesome sentiments on "Sabbath Desecration;" E. E. Reynolds on the ability of "Doctors of Divinity in the Pulpit;" and A. J. Hough gave a brilliant paper on "The World to be Saved by Preaching." Should the good editor of the Herald at any time lack for material with which to fill his columns, he might do much more than call for some of these papers. And even without such dearth of materials, he would find some of them, especially the last named, quite entertaining reading.

The meeting throughout was thoroughly harmonious and intellectually and spiritually quickening. All will do better work for the Lord, and by his ready contributions to the joy enjoyed these days of fellowship. The criticisms bestowed upon the several papers were all kind, mostly just, and in a few instances exceedingly bright. The first evening was occupied with a preaching service conducted by Bro. J. G. Switzer, late of Boston, who earned for himself the reputation of being a skilled workman. This was Bro. Switzer's first appearance among the preachers of the district, and by his ready contributions to the joy enjoyed these days of fellowship. The criticisms bestowed upon the several papers were all kind, mostly just, and in a few instances exceedingly bright. The first evening was occupied with a preaching service conducted by Bro. J. G. Switzer, late of Boston, who earned for himself the reputation of being a skilled workman. This was Bro. 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The Family.

MY WILD BIRD GUEST.

BY REV. JAMES THURSTON.

A True Story in Rhyme.
Full twenty years ago—and more—
One morning, through my open door,
A fluttering wild bird came,
I caught and caged his pretty form,
And hung him in the sunshine warm,
As if he had been tame.

I piled him with such things for food,
As birds esteem as nice and good,
Which eagerly he ate;
Then, on his perch he sat at rest,
And smoothed the feathers on his breast—
Contented with his fate.

A wait from some far clime he seemed—
Sometimes I thought he fondly dreamed
Of long-lost friends and home.
And yet with me he seemed content,
And happy were the days he spent,
With no desire to roam.

No bird of Paradise was he,
With plumage gay and fair to see—
A dun and sober gray—
Yet, fine of form and little of wing,
He was a fairly little thing,
As any one would say.

But half his charm I did not know,
Till, once within the moonbeams' glow,
When, lo! what music sweet,
Gushed from my little captive's throat,
In one melodious wild-note!—
The charm was now complete.

I could not classify or name,
Or tell the land from whence he came—
My little, wild, brown bird,
His song was more distinguishing
Than color, form, or poise of wing,
To all, his notes who heard.

My bird has flown—alack-a-day!—
Through open doors he fled away,
His liberty to gain!
Ah, well; your freedom suits you best;
Farewell to you, my transient guest,
Though parting gives me pain.

Next day, on the garden wall,
Or on the maple branches tall,
His troubled chirp I heard;
For, lingering, as if loth to leave,
The friends his loss, perhaps, would grieve,
I saw my pretty bird.

Sometimes his actions seemed to say,
"I'm sorry that I ran away,
It was a doubtful plan.
I almost caught him once—and yet,
He seemed to say—the shrewd coquette—
"Now catch me if you can!"

He fluttered, chirped and hopped about,
As if he felt himself in doubt
If best to go or stay.
At length, I searched my garden o'er,
And found my little friend no more,
For he had fled away.

But when four autumn weeks had past,
And brought a chill November blast,
With sleet and frozen rain,
Behold, my prodigal came back,
All hungry, homesick, tired and weak,
To find his home again.

The open door again he found,
And, limping from the icy ground,
He sought his cage and ring!
When hunger had been satisfied,
And feathers shaken out and dried,
Lo! he began to sing!

The "winter of our discontent,"
With wild alarm and strange event,
The weary soul drives home,
To seek asylum on His breast,
Who said, "Come unto Me and rest,"
And welcomes all who come.

As if to compensate my care,
He charmed me with his music rare,
Throughout the live-long day;
And, often in the night hours, still,
I heard his sweet, melodious trill—
A soft and soothing lullaby.

Four years of peace and sweet content,
Within my home my bird-guest spent,
A loved and cherished pet;
And then, in sudden death were hushed
The notes which from his throat had gushed,
But I can hear them yet.

I bade adieu to my lost guest,
And laid his little form to rest,
Beneath the garden mold.
May I as well my part perform,
And find like shelter from the storm,
Within the gates of gold!

Dover, N. H.

A YEAR AGO.

A year ago I had my baby here,
With hair of gold, and eyes so blue and clear;
A year ago I heard his pattering feet,
And listened to his childish babble sweet.
Now he is gone—gone whither? Who can say?
I only know he left me, that sad day,
A year ago.

Is there no comfort and cheering heart,
No balm to ease, no hand to bid the smart?
Are all my hopes lost in a bleak unknown,
And is my baby wandering far alone?
My baby, whom I loved and tended so,
And soothed to sleep, with mother-croonings low,
A year ago?

Nay, heart, not all!
For see, beyond, in countries not unknown,
My baby waits, well loved, and not alone;
A strong hand guides him, lest his feet should fail;
And loving arms are quick to hear his call;
He waits full happy, safe from all alarms,
For Jesus took my baby in His arms,
A year ago.

—Lucy White Palmer.

THOUGHTS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

Regard suffering, even in its slightest forms,
as a vocation, having its special duties,
and offering its special grace. Say secretly of it,
"Here lies thy allotted task, O my soul! Consider
how much may be made of this period,
how largely it may be improved to God's service,
and thy salvation. It is the post to which thou
art appointed; seek to occupy it faithfully
and bravely; and more good shall accrue to
thee from it than from what thou didst propose
to thyself as the line of service of thine
own choosing." —Dean Goudburn.

How slow are the processes of growth! and
as secret and inscrutable. Months of time
must elapse before the little, black, hard seed,
that looks as though it might be but a grain of
gunpowder, will develop the heliograph's pur-
ple loveliness. In darkness and solitude the
process of dissolution and germination must
take place, before, in upper air and light,
there can be the beauty and fragrance of a
perfect bloom. And the higher and more
complex the life, the longer the time required,
and the more painful the process of growth.
Courage, then, O soul; and patience, too!
Thou art not an "animal" to be grown in a
year. Thy destiny is eternal. The "glory
to which thou art growing has no approximation
in the things that do appear." So much
the longer and more severe must be the pro-
cesses of thy life. —Selected.

We come to the eventide with the impres-

sion of the morning watch all obliterated;
probably with a conscience burdened by ac-
cumulations of sin upon an unengaged spirit
through the day. We feel that we must take
a new start every time we seek God's pres-
ence. Our sense of spiritual progress is lost.
Sinning and repenting is all our life; we do
not have holy force enough to get beyond re-
pentance in our devotion. Our prayers, in-
stead of being as they should be, advancing
steps, are like the steps of a treadmill. His
name law has abandoned this, even as a pun-
ishment for felons; why should one whom
Christ has made free inflict it upon himself?
We need, then, something that shall make our
prayerful hours support each other—the
morning tributary to the evening, and the
evening to the morning. Nothing else can do
this so naturally as the habit of ejaculatory
prayer. The spirit of prayer may run along
the line of such a habit through a lifetime. So,
one may live in a state of prayer, "a devout
man that prays always." —Rev. Austin Phelps,
D. D.

The secret of life is in giving;
To minister and to serve;
Love's law binds the man to the angel,
And rain befalls if we serve.
There are breadths of celestial horizon
Overhanging the commonest way;
The cloud and the star share the glory,
And to breathe is an ecstasy.
—Lucy Larcom.

Oh, do not let the sluggish, turbid current of
your ordinary days seem to you that which
truly represents to you what you are, what you
are able to be! No, the time when you made the
holiest resolutions, when you struggled most
with the powers of evil, when you said it
should not be your master, when Love con-
quered you and freed you from other chains
that you might wear her chains, that, that
was the true index to the Divine purpose con-
cerning you; that tells you what the Spirit of
God is every hour working in you that you
may be. You may not be able to revive the
feeling which you had then, but He who
gave you that feeling, He is with you, is striv-
ing with you, that you may will and do of
His good pleasure. Only do not strive with
Him that He may leave you to yourself and to
the power of evil. —F. D. Maurice.

A VISIT TO THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

BY MISS E. E. BACKUS.

"WHERE is the Horace Mann School?"
do you ask? No large, commodious,
attractive-looking building commands the at-
tention of the passer-by; no grand portal, fit
emblem of the grander mission of the school,
arrests the hurrying feet. A plain, unattrac-
tive building at 63 Warren Street, Boston,
contains the main body of the school, and we
breathe a sigh of relief when we learn that
the ampler and brighter quarters are soon to be
provided in a fine new building on Newbury
Street.

The Horace Mann School offers to deaf
children the priceless boon of a good elemen-
tary English education. "And why a school
specially designed for these children?" does
some one ask? Most of these children belong
to the class popularly known as "deaf-mutes,"
who are born into a large "realm of silence."
Totally unable to hear, they require a special
course of training to enable them to speak—
for, wonderful to relate, they can be taught
to speak—and the first step is to give the
child a knowledge of language, spoken and
written. Think what it must be never to have
heard a sound, to be absolutely ignorant of
language, and you will have some slight con-
ception of the difficulties under which these
children labor.

Confined before entering the school to the
use of gestures, a new world opens to the
child when it is admitted to the daily drill in
the primary classes, and first discovers that it
is possible to speak, and to read the speech of
others from their lips. In the beginning, each
child is carefully drilled in the vowel and
consonant sounds and in pronouncing words.
A curious process! Imagine a little morsel of
humanity standing close beside his teacher,
his bright eyes intently fixed on her face,
and one small hand touching her throat in
order to feel the vibrations caused by speech.
The teacher makes a sound—of course the
little fellow can't hear it—but he tries to
screw his lips and tongue into precisely the
same positions, and bravely attempts to pro-
duce a similar sound. Oh, the patience which
it must require in both teacher and pupil!
Familiar objects, lilliputian in size, are
on the shelves. The child examines one of
these, and after he has learned to pronounce
its name, he is shown a picture of the object
with the name underneath. Thus he gradually
connects objects and their names, his mind de-
velops, and life has a new meaning.

Verbs are taught by the use of pictures ex-
pressing action, but there is an early experi-
mental process by which verbs are taught
somewhat as the Squeezers—when a boy knows
a thing, "he goes and does it." The verb
"lock" was taught to a class for the first time
the day we visited the school. The teacher
pronounced the word "lock," and supple-
mented the pronunciation by taking a key and
locking her desk. Each child was then re-
quired to lock the desk and to pronounce the
sentence, "I locked Miss—'s desk." The sen-
tence was finally written upon the blackboard
by a pupil. It is not surprising that these
children find the past tenses of verbs difficult
to comprehend, and sometimes favor such
original combinations as "putted" and "shut-
ted," instead of "put" and "shut." One little
girl was asked, "Why do chickens cry 'peep,'
peep?" "Because that is what all chickens
does," was the reply.

In connection with this drill in speech, read-
ing, writing, and the other branches are taught.
The pupils have a considerable sense of move-
ment through the medium of vibrations. One
or twice, when a pupil had ceased to look at
the teacher, his attention was recalled by a
tap of the teacher's foot upon the floor. Indeed,
this perception of movement seems, in some
cases, almost to amount to a sixth sense. One
pupil, totally deaf, is, through vibrations, so
sensitive to sounds as sometimes to be annoy-
ed thereby, and has occasionally complained
of the lad who occupies the desk directly be-
hind her because of his habit of tapping upon
his desk with his pencil when absorbed in
study. "Mayn't George stop tapping on his
desk?" seems an odd request to issue from
the lips of a deaf child.

The children are very earnest and enthusi-
astic, and act out their feelings in the most sim-
ple and natural ways. If one fails to under-
stand, the others are eager to help him. In
one of the younger classes, a request of the
teacher was misunderstood, and two children
rushed simultaneously to the blackboard to
aid their classmate by writing the verb of the
sentence thereon. The faces are very ex-
pressive, every strong emotion is plainly writ-
ten there, and occasionally a trace of the "Old
Adam" is shown to mark their kinship to
more favored children. In passing to the

school-room after the gymnastic drill, we were
amused to observe one small foot raised in
vigorous protest against being crowded.
Lowell says, "Whatever you may be sure of,
be sure at least of this, that you are dread-
fully like other people." Child-nature has
everywhere that "genius for sameness" that
is found the world over in children of a larger
growth.

It is very difficult to teach these children
that there is anything about which they must
exercise reserve, and it is almost impossible to
eradicate the habit of making gestures. Some
years since, Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., visit-
ed the school, and when he entered one class,
the children, as if with one accord, made a mo-
tion of spreading out their arms to signify
that he was a big man.

Deaf children are naturally very literal in
their ideas, and frequently confuse terms. In
one class, the word "rubbers" provoked
some discussion; one pupil couldn't under-
stand how "rubbers" could be worn upon the
feet; she wore rubber on her hair. This
class had been taught the use of the adjectives
"old" and "new," and had been shown old
things and new things, and were supposed to
have conquered the terms; but, one day, some
indignation was excited by the harmless
query, "How old are you?" The members of
the class unanimously agreed that they
weren't "old," they were all "new."

In one lesson the sentence, "took a journey
on foot," occurred, and the teacher afterward
discovered that the pupils all supposed that
the person who took the journey hopped all
the way on one foot. Yet these children had
never heard of the German tales in which peo-
ple are represented as indulging in the trid-
ing eccentricity of jumping on one foot, and using
the other as a parasol. Some of the younger
pupils met with the statement that a ship was
"wrecked," and were told that wrecked
meant "broken and lost." Soon afterward,
one of the girls wrote upon her slate, "The
ice was wrecked," and when asked what she
meant, replied, "Why, broken up." Some
questions about Silver-hair and the bears were
on the blackboard the day of our visit, and a
pupil was mystified to find that in one version
of the story "Silver-hair" was used instead
of "Silver-hair."

In one of the advanced classes we listened
to a recitation in English history, and were
pleased to note the ease with which the pupils
read the lips of the teacher and of one another,
and we were gratified, also, with the skill
in speech which their replies displayed. The
voices generally have a distant, "up-chimney"
sound, and there is in many cases an ab-
sence of modulation, but we are convinced
that training can effect much in remedying
these defects.

One bright lad said to his teacher, "Some
people pity me because I am deaf; they think
I am very unfortunate. I don't like to be pit-
ied. If people knew what a nice school I go
to, they would think I was very fortunate."

At his teacher's request, a former pupil
gave a little account of himself. He works
with his father who is a carpenter, and receives
two dollars a day, paying four dollars a week
for board. He has nearly three hundred dol-
lars in the bank, and owns four shares in rail-
road stock. He hangs doors and windows
and clapboards houses, and has been very suc-
cessful in putting up picture moldings. When
asked how he knew where to drive the nails,
he said, "You know, men pound and listen.
I pound with one hand, and with the other
hand on the wall I feel the difference." In
other words, this young man "pounds" with
one hand, and does his listening with the
other, through the medium of vibrations.

The relation between teachers and pupils
seemed of the most genial and friendly kind.
The pupils appeared bright and happy, and far
from being oppressed with a sense of their in-
firmity, and instead of being ourselves sad-
dened by the sight of so many thus severely
handicapped at the outset of life, we came
away rejoicing in the advantages which young
people, by developing their minds, and by
making culture in its noblest sense a possi-
bility.

ABOUT WOMEN.

—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has received a large
bequest under the will of her father-in-law.

—Miss Marion Talbot has been elected to the board
of trustees of Boston University. Mrs. Gov. Claflin
is the only other woman on the board.

—Miss Davenport, an Irish lady, is the governess
of the King of Spain. She gets \$3,500 a year salary,
and will have a life pension, when her task is done,
of \$2,500.

—A New York woman makes a good living as a
guide to other women visiting the city. She meets
them at the trains, takes them to their rooms, shows
all the sights, and performs all the duties which are
undertaken by European guides.

—Fifteen young Hindoo ladies have been admitted
to the new female class of the Campbell Medical
Schools at Calcutta, and are studying medicine.
Many of them are Brahmins. Ten have obtained
scholarships, and the others are admitted as free stu-
dents.

Three years ago, Dr. Maria M. Deane raised her
first sign as a homoeopathic physician at Helena,
Mont. To-day she is one of the most popular and
prominent residents of the city, and her income last
year is reported to have been \$11,000. Dr. Deane
was graduated from the Wisconsin University and
from the Boston Medical School, and has also studied
in Berlin. She is about thirty years old, and is said to
be a woman of remarkable ability, and although full
of pluck, is not a bit masculine.

—Mrs. Mary Tillinghast, says Harper's Bazar,
"shares the field with the men as a decorative artist.
She designed and made one of the memorial windows
in Grace Church, she decorated the ballroom in Mrs.
Stuyvesant Fish's house, and she worked a large bit
of tapestry which is one of the most admired things
in Cornelius Vanderbilt's house. It is after a cartoon
by Raphael, and contains fifty large figures. Mrs.
Tillinghast has not only done decorative work in this
country, but the chateau of the Baronne de Tros-
enne, in France, has ceilings from her brush."

—Mrs. Emily W. Barnes, youngest daughter of
Thurlow West, died at Albany last week of periton-
itis, caused by a fall in alighting from a railway train.
She was 61 years old, wife of William Barnes, for-
merly of the printing house of Wood, Barnes & Co., and
the Albany Evening Journal; and mother of Thurlow
W. Barnes, of the Boston publishing house of Hough-
ton, Mifflin & Co., and William Barnes, Jr., editor
and proprietor of the Albany Express. During the
war she was concerned in the Sanitary Commission,
and all her life she was in the habit of writing on pub-
lic questions.

—Eleanor Kirk and Caroline B. LeRow, of Brook-
lyn, N. Y., have established an "Authors' Bureau,"
to revise and edit manuscripts, suggest improvements,
and secure their publication by the publisher or pe-
riodical most likely to accept them. They have in-
sisted, in connection with this business, two little
hand-books for authors, with a list of "Periodicals

that Pay Contributors," and under the head of "In-
formation for Authors," tell every woman who may
become her own editor, correct proof, get her manu-
scripts accepted, and learn the business of authorship.

—Miss Sally Pratt McLean, the well-known au-
thor of "Cape Cod Folks" and other notable stories,
has been much annoyed at having her charming and
pathetic little poem, "De Massa ob de sheep," at-
tributed to various other authors. The latest poet to
whom it is assigned by several papers is Bow Hack-
ley, a Michigan poet of some note. The poem first
appeared in a novel by Miss McLean called "Tow-
head," where it was put in the mouth of one of her
negro characters.

—Miss Helen Gladstone, vice-president of New-
ham, after eleven years' experience at Cambridge, is
convinced that the "full cultivation of women's in-
tellectual powers has no tendency to prevent them
from properly discharging domestic duties."

LIKE MOTHER.

WE have all read and been touched by the
story of the little boy who told his
mother that when he grew up, he was going
to marry a lady just like her. I think the fol-
lowing incident is equally touching and beau-
tiful:

Little Arthur B., a three-year old
child, watching his mother at her household
work, and looking up affectionately at her, re-
marked:
"I hope I'll grow up to be a lady!"

"Why," said the mother, "do you like
ladies better than men?"
"Ye-es!" was the answer.
"Well," said his mother, "if you grow up
to be a man perhaps you can get some nice
lady to come and live with you; that is the
way men do."

He looked up with a very bright face and
said:
"Well, 'oo come and live with me when I
am a man." —Selected.

HOW THE WORK SPREAD.

THERE was a revival in Clinton. It was a
hard, almost hopeless field, and there
was a serious conflict, but faith and vigorous
work prevailed; for after two months of ex-
tra meetings the eternal power of truth was
triumphant, the multitude of prayers that had
been offered for the community and for in-
dividuals were answered, and many souls were
brought into the kingdom.

While the wonderful work of grace was
going on, Ruth Walden, a young girl from a
neighboring town, happened to pass a night
at the house of a relative in Clinton village,
and almost as a matter of course attended one
of the meetings. She was a bright, capable,
gay young girl who had never had any reli-
gious home influence, had never attended
church regularly, nor been a member of a
Sunday-school. There are too many such
families, prosperous, well-to-do people, in-
tellectually sharp and keen, often influential and
polished, who never enter a church, and take
no interest in religion or its ministers unless
death invades their households.

Ruth had never been spoken to about her
soul's salvation and had never thought about
being a Christian until the earnest words of
the pastor awakened the thought.

"I have not taken Christ for my Saviour!"
If I was to die, what would become of me? Is
it not a contemptible way of living to receive
and enjoy all the blessings and comforts of
this life without in any way making acknowl-
edgment to the Giver?"

The thought startled her. She went home
with a seed planted in her heart that sprouted
rapidly into life. The first germ silently pro-
claimed to the girl, "You are a sinner!" The
germ developed, and every leaf and twig and
branch bore the fruit of the new life. "You are
a sinner," until it seemed to pervade every
fiber of her being and to fill her whole soul.

What was to be done about it? She had no
idea, and so she went on with her thoughtless
round of visits, sociables, and parties that all
amounted to the same inevitable amusement,
the resort of the unthinking and easily-satis-
fied everywhere—dancing and card-playing.
Coming home from these gatherings she would
sit up until two or three o'clock in the morn-
ing reading the Bible and trying to find out
how she was to obtain a new heart and begin
leading a new life. She grew thin and pale
and her hair, sad face created comment among
her friends, but no one surmised the true state
of affairs. And she dared tell no one of her
distress of mind; and she did not, for she
was not a person among her friends and associates
who could have pointed her in the right way.

One evening, at the dancing school, she
heard some one remark that there was to be a
donation party the next evening at the village
parsonage, about four miles away.

"Why cannot we go?" she asked, hastily.
"We have not shown ourselves at the upper
village this winter."

"Sure enough," chimed in one of her com-
panions, "let us get up a sleigh ride and all
go and see the minister. I will carry him a
fat turkey, and we will carry butter, and I
will take a cheese," and the merry plan ran
around the room, Ruth stimulating it with
more zest than she had shown for weeks.

"There was a heavy snow-fall that night, and
all the next day the wind blew so that the road
running north and south were well-nigh im-
passable, but over from the West Farms
came a four-horse team with a huge sled load
of young people with their beautiful gifts, to
the parsonage and to the good minister
and his family.

Very few of them came, and the kind hospi-
tality was sorely perplexed to know how to en-
tertain these gay young people, since dancing,
card-playing or "king games" were out of
the question. But she went on bravely. "Indeed,
she said to her oldest son, "and I do want
them to enjoy the evening."

Meantime the good pastor, quite complacently
seating himself by Ruth, who was
curled down in a corner of a sofa, feeling as
if "I am a sinner" was bristling out all over
her, said:

"You are as lively and social as usual over
at West Farms, I suppose. Do you find time
for an occasional prayer-meeting at the
school-house?"

"Oh, dear, no, sir," said Ruth. "We are
all such sinners over there—that a group
of young people turning over an album by the
centre-table giggled, thinking Ruth was at-
tempting to be facetious at the minister's ex-
pense. But she went on bravely. "Indeed,
she said to her oldest son, "and I do want
them to enjoy the evening."

"Oh, Ruth, I am worse than you are," put
in Belle Nye, hastily, "for my Aunt Ellen is
one of the new converts at Clinton, and she
wrote me all about it, and said she was pray-
ing for the revival night, and said she wanted
through this town even, and she wanted me
to tell my friends that now was the time for
them to seek Jesus, but I have not said one
word about it until now, and all the time I
was feeling to be a Christian."

"I suppose more people wish that than we
have any idea of," said Bob Ellis, timidly. "I
was over to Clinton to have my horse shod
the other day, and the blacksmith, who used
to be a very wicked man, has been converted,
and he tells every one who comes into his
shop of the peace and joy that fill his heart. I
came home thinking if religion could so
change such a rough, bad man as that, it
might do wonders for us at the West Farms,
but I haven't said anything about it before."
So the confessions went from mouth to

mouth like a flame. The weight of sin was
burdening them. They had been bearing the
conviction in secret. They each had in some
way received the impression from Clinton,
and each individual's purpose in coming to
the donation party was the hope that he or
she might have an opportunity to talk with
the pastor.

"We shall have to pray," said the minister.

"Let us all kneel."

They did so, gladly. The good man
prayed, his wife prayed, the boys prayed, and
when Ruth's heart-felt broken petition next
found voice sobbing forth from all parts of
the large, square, parsonage parlor.

The Lord sent down showers of blessings,
and it was a rejoicing company that went back
to the West Farms along the drifted high-
ways. The result of this beginning was a
revival, when forty heads of families were
converted. The children were brought in, and
the outcome was a church organized and a
church edifice built at the West Farms.—
ANNIE A. PRESTON, in Christian Inquirer.

The Little Folks.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Go forth to the battle of life, my boy,
Go while it is called to-day;
For the years go out and the years come in,
Regardless of those who may lose or win,
Of those who may work or play.

And the troops march steadily on, my boy,
To the army gone before;
You may hear the sound of their falling feet
Going down to the river where two worlds meet;
They go, to return no more.

There's a place for you in the ranks, my boy,
And duty, too, assigned;
Step into the front with a cheerful face;
Be quick, or another may take your place,
And you may be left behind.

There is work to be done by the way, my boy,
That you never can tread again—
Work for the poorest, lowliest men—
Work for the plow, plane, spindle and pen—
Work for the hands and the brain.

The serpent will follow your steps, my boy,
To lay for your feet a snare;
And Pleasure sits in her fairy bowers,
With garlands of poppies and lotus flowers
Inviting her golden hair.

Temptations will wait by the way, my boy—
Temptations without and within;
And spirits of evil, with robes as fair
As those which the angels in heaven might wear,
Will lure you to deadly sin.

Then put on the armor of God, my boy,
In the beautiful days of youth;
Put on the helmet and breastplate and shield,
And the sword the feeblest arm may wield
In the cause of right and truth.

And go to the battle of life, my boy,
With the peace of the gospel shod,
And before high heaven do the best you can
For the great reward and the good of man,
For the kingdom and crown of God.

—Jennie F. Willing.

HOW THE ROCKY-FORK BOYS CELEBRATED WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BY BELLE V. CHISHOLM.

"I THINK it is perfectly horrid," and Tom-
my Dayse threw his skates down with a
vindictive thump.

"What is so perfectly horrid?" asked
grandpa, looking up from the open Bible on
his knee. Tommy felt a little ashamed of his
hasty speech, for he had not observed his
grandfather until he spoke; however, he an-
swered rather brusquely:—
"Why, this thing of not having any Wash-
ington's Birthday this year."

"Have they crowded the good old man out
altogether this time?" inquired grandpa, with
a puzzled look.

"Might as well, for it comes on Sunday;
and whoever heard of having jolly times on
that day? Of course the boys are going to cele-
brate on Saturday; but that will only be a
make-believe, you know, and not a real
birthday at all. Besides, we will be cheated
out of a holiday at school entirely."

"What do you call a real birthday, Tommy?"
asked grandpa a little curiously.

"Oh, a genuine filibuster, to be sure, with
lots of fire-crackers and fire-works, finished
up with a general jubilee at night. Last year
I rode on Sam Lawson's donkey, and you
would have laughed to see the hideous face I
wore. I frightened mamma and Maggie half
out of their wits with my long crooked nose
and staring eyes. You would have laughed
till your sides were sore if you could have
seen the masks the boys wore in the street
parade. After that was over, Johnny Craig
and I shot off more than five thousand fire-
crackers. I tell you, that was a real birth-
day."

Grandpa listened patiently to Tommy's
eager description of the splendid time that
had come on the 22d of February last year,
and when the boy concluded, he asked,—
"Did you really think that you were imi-
tating this great and good man when you
frightened your mamma and Maggie so grievously?
Washington was a brave man, and
would not have condescended to do a cowardly
thing."

"I did not say that he was a coward, grand-
pa," interrupted Tommy.

"You wish to be like him, but he would
have scorned to frighten women and children.
Then I understood you to say that you and
Johnny Craig fired more than five thousand
fire-crackers. Now five thousand is a big
number—most too big, is it not, Tommy?"

"There were two or three thousand, any

Review of the Week.

Tuesday, February 12.

The Constitution of the Japanese Empire was proclaimed.

The Soudanese have evacuated Hanoon. They destroyed the town by fire.

The Boston & Albany road asks for a bill to increase its capital stock \$10,000,000.

Mr. Russell will bring an action for libel against the Times, in the Irish courts.

The discussion of the *Servants of Arden* movement began in the French Chamber.

A mob stoned the guard which was escorting William O'Brien from Clonmel Jail to Tralee.

Emperor William has notified Alexander of Battenberg that he does not desire his presence in Berlin.

General Greely wants the signal service reorganized. He says the lieutenants of the corps are inefficient.

A man thought to be "Jack the Ripper," the Whitechapel fiend, was arrested in Dundee, Scotland, for murdering his wife.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. naval squadron on the Asiatic station, died at Hong Kong, on Sunday, of apoplexy.

Mr. Prokopios, primate of Greece, died of heart disease. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned as a mark of respect, and the Queen and Princesses carried wreaths to the house of the dead primate.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Dawes presented a petition from Indian students. A bill was passed in secret session enabling the President to protect the interests of the United States at the Indian school of Panama. Amendments to the Naval appropriation bill were considered. The House debated the contested election case of Small-Elliott.

Wednesday, February 13.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Naples. Vesuvius is again active.

Dr. Lo Caron concluded his testimony before the special commission.

The riots in Rome prove to have been instigated by French agitators.

Premier Floquet introduced his bill in the Senate and asked urgency, which was granted.

The valuation of the State of Massachusetts for 1888 shows an increase of \$37,629,360 over 1886.

Governor Sawyer has appointed General Marston to succeed Senator Chandler until the election in June.

The eightieth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln was celebrated in New York by the Republican Club.

Rev. Dr. H. L. Schmidt, one of the oldest professors of Columbia College, died Monday night at the age of 82.

J. C. Dalton, M. D., the eminent physiologist and writer, died in New York, aged 64 years. He was the author of "Dalton's Physiology" and other medical works.

The Cesar's government has granted a concession for a period of 81 years to a company which proposes to join the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The company has a capital of \$5,000,000 francs.

The U. S. Senate amended and passed the Naval appropriation bill, after a long debate on the increase of the navy. Alleged election outrages in Texas were debated. The House devoted itself to the Small-Elliott contest. Mr. Small speaking in his own behalf. The Debenture appropriation bill carries \$1,565,281. Correspondence with Great Britain, bearing upon the Behring Sea seizures, etc., was sent to the Senate by President Cleveland.

Thursday, February 14.

The history of the British extradition treaty was made public.

Norman J. Coleman was confirmed as Secretary of Agriculture.

The Dominion Parliament is wrestling with the constitutional prohibition question.

The Queen Regent of Spain received Mr. Perry Belmont, the new American minister.

A loss of over \$2,000,000 was caused by the December earthquakes in Central America.

In the United States Circuit Court at New York, Judge Brown rendered a decision discharging the alleged steamer "Carondelet."

Capt. Wissmann starts from Berlin to-morrow for East Africa. The steamers purchased for the expedition for coast and river service will arrive at Zanzibar about the end of the present month.

Congress meeting in joint assembly, the electoral vote was counted. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. Mr. Evans spoke on the negro vote of the last quarter of a century in relation to the seizure of the ship "Bridgewater" by the Dominion authorities, was laid before the Senate. In the House, during the Small-Elliott debate, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts made a remarkable speech. Congressmen Oates reported a bill to amend naturalization laws.

Friday, February 15.

The total disability pension bill has been signed by the President.

Boston may issue \$1,000,000 bonds for a new Public Library building.

The Maine House of Representatives refused to pass the Australian Ballot bill.

President Cleveland applies for membership in the New York Bar Association.

Commodore Belknap succeeds Rear Admiral Chandler on the China station.

In the Pennsylvania Senate the Saturday half-holiday bill was defeated by a vote of 12 to 20.

The official trial of the gambler "Yorktown" was successful. She made an average of twenty miles an hour.

On a motion to delay the Revision debate in the French Chamber, the government was defeated 107 to 213; thereupon the ministry resigned.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* says it hears that Mr. Parnell's health has developed a very serious turn, and that his relatives entertain fears for his recovery.

Before the special commission Mr. Soames, solicitor of the Times, testified that the Parnell letters were given to the Irish Royal Ulster by Richard Pigott.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Hoar offered a resolution concerning the New York Custom House funds. Mr. Coke made a warm speech on the resolution of the election committee. In the House, the Senate amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The Territorial Service received attention.

Saturday, February 16.

A "white book" on Samoan affairs was introduced in the Reichstag.

President Carnot has decided to ask M. Melme to form a cabinet.

Premier Crispien asks of the Italian parliament an explicit vote of confidence in his policy.

The assassination of Count Mori, minister of education in Japan, by a crank, is announced.

The popular vote on the Massachusetts prohibitory amendment will be taken Monday, April 22.

The riots in Fests on account of the Army bill were quelled by the military; forty-eight arrests were made.

The Hon. William Windom, it is said, will be the next Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Blaine is considered sure for the State portfolio.

The collector at New York declined to clear the steamer "Madrid," supposed to be purchased or Gen. Hippolyte, until he has looked into the matter.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passed the bill to the violation of the liquor law punishable by both fine and imprisonment, without discussion in the court.

Secretary Endicott furnished the U. S. Senate information relative to the confidential order issued by the chief of office concerning appointments and removals. Senator Spooner introduced a bill providing for a system of farmers' institutes under control of the Agricultural Department. Out of respect for the memory of the late Representative Robertson of Louisiana, the Senate adjourned after transacting miscellaneous business. In the House, Mr. Mills reported back the Mills tariff bill, with Senate amendments, and reported a resolution asserting that the Senate's action was in conflict with the Constitution. The

Territorial admission bill was again sent to conference. The bill appropriating \$250,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama, was passed.

Monday, February 18.

President and Mrs. Cleveland are preparing to leave the executive mansion.

The recent snow storm proved too much for the electric cars on the conduit system.

A letter from the Pope, opposing public schools, was read in New York churches.

Secretary Bayard defends the general policy of the State Department under his administration.

Death at Chicago of Rev. Dr. Albert Z. Gray, late head of the Episcopal College at Racine, Wis.

Five persons interested in the Electric Sugar Refining Company funds were arrested at Milan, Mich.

Germany is said to favor joint American, German and English control over the Samoan government.

North Carolina is said to be on the verge of a race war. Blacks and whites are armed, and the militia has been called out.

The new Owens block, Chicago, one of the tallest office buildings in America, was wrecked. The settling of the building caused the tenth floor to give way, carrying all the floors beneath it into the cellar.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Coke continued his argument against the election outrage resolution. The conference report on the Direct Tax bill was agreed to. In the House, Pension legislation, and the Post-office appropriation bill were discussed. Mr. McMillin reported a bill to reduce taxation and simplify internal revenue laws, and Mr. Brewster reported a bill to revise taxation. The Cowley bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CONFERENCE.

The Rockland District Ministerial Association convened at the church in Friendship, Feb. 11, 12. Owing to the stormy weather, but few of the brethren were present; but the Lord was with us, so the session was both interesting and profitable. Sermons were preached by Rev. P. A. Smith from Josh. 24: 15, and Rev. C. A. Plummer from Mark 16: 15 and 20.

On Tuesday morning Bro. Hogue conducted a profitable prayer-service before the literary exercises were taken up. A paper on "Immortality of the Soul," substantiating the doctrine, was read by E. S. Gahan. A paper by Dr. Mahan, "Is Holiness an Experience Attainable in this Life?" was read by Bro. Hogue, supplemented by remarks of his own. "Best Method of Conducting a Camp-meeting to Make it a Soul-saving Institution," by C. A. Plummer, showed past and present methods, and suggested improvements. An essay was presented by I. H. W. Wharf, and by P. A. Smith, on "The Preacher's Wife and her Duties to the Church."

All the subjects were freely discussed. The pastors at Rockland and South Thomaston and J. R. Baker formed a committee to consider invitations, decide upon the place, prepare the program for the next meeting, and report the same through the church papers, as soon as may be after the adjournment of Conference.

- P. A. SMITH.

JOSEPH COOK'S THIRD LECTURE.

REPORTED BY REV. FREDERICK BURNELL GRAVES.

The inclement weather did not greatly affect the usual attendance. After invocation the hymn was sung which was written by Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Orange, N. J., "especially for this occasion, and which has never been used before."

Prelude.

Seven millions of American citizens are practically disfranchised in the Southern States. The half-prostrate form of the freedmen is the badge of the Southern oligarchy to reach the national saddle. The vote of the colored population is only counted to be counted out—so say the experts. By force and fraud the Southern oligarchy sends enough to the lower house of Congress to control it. A clause from the last Republican platform and the 13th Amendment were quoted with approval. The latter removes the vaulting-block. The argument of Gen. Lee, that the property class of Virginia is white, and should therefore rule, was referred to with disapproval. The American people are busy, but they are loyal to the national Constitution. The broad fact for the last quarter of a century is that the 13th Amendment has been kept, but the 14th and 15th are and have been largely dead letters. Why? Because of the ruffianism of a yet unregenerate class. There are twenty millions of freedmen in the South who can read and write; and those who fear and object to negro domination, must give up their nullification ideas. It is not a race, but a ruffian, problem.

The Democratic Party is determined, by force or fraud, to override the black vote. The assassination of Col. Clayton does not invite white immigration into the South, even if they wish it. To try to crowd out the Republican Party in the South, will not work, even at the mouth of the shot-gun. The blacks must be educated, so that they may be offered in part by their own color. The Southern climate is adapted to the black man. These Southern men might do better than arouse servile war. The black has some spirit, but I wish he had more. The condition of negro ruffianism reveals in large part the loss of the white population reason. The negro woman is insulted in the "Jim Crow" train in the South by the train-men, and the revolver of the poor white keeps the colored and educated negroes on the train from defending her. When assassinations occur on the one side for political, and on the other side for social reasons, it is time for the North to recognize that there is yet a Southern problem. And God is doing much. There is a divine problem which He is working out in the Mississippi, Amazon and Congo valleys. Make it yours.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. D. O. Meers, of Worcester, Mr. Cook said in his

Lecture

that he was to raise the question, Can Christian morals be taught in the public schools without sectarianism? Natural religion overlaid revealed religion. History can not give adequate representation without the noon of Christ. The universe at large is a revelation, and in that sense I am now speaking of the revelation in Christ. Revelation is a unity and a continuity. We must not fail to recognize this. I am not to make the claim that you represent as a part of your ethical truth anything which serious men dispute. Less than the fact that Christ is the highest character in history is unhistorical, unscientific, unchristian. Give the children the Gospels to read, the picture of the life of the Ideal in history. We cannot go back to the pagan conceptions of ethics. Whoever settles the school question will settle it for 15,000,000 of children of school age. We shall soon have 100,000,000 of children here, and this the signs of Mr. Gladstone's warning. You are the trustees for this future. Our immigration from year to year is being drawn from the lowest classes in Europe more and more. The ocean passage is so cheap that even paupers need not stay away. How are we to assimilate this population? Brush the worms off the foliage of the

oak before the elephant eats it. I would have consular oversight, and issue of certificates, but this does not reach the base of the disease. The tough stomach of an ethical common school is the only organ that can digest the class of people that are pouring into this country through the coast of Africa. But we can have an ethical public school without sectarianism because we have had it. The friends of the public-school system need more courage. We are divided among ourselves.

The lecturer referred to the first religious impressions which he received as a boy from a district-school altar, when there was no family altar. I say a thousand times anathema to the policy that would break the right arm of our national prosperity, which is the ethical public school.

A recent decision in Wisconsin was called to mind. The teachers in the town of Edgerton, that State, had been accustomed to read the Bible in their schools, but a Roman priest petitioned the court for an injunction to prevent them, declaring it to be illegal. The petition was denied by Judge Bennett of the Circuit Court. The decision would not be reversed, in the judgment of Mr. Cook.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Morris, of Brooklyn, who was removed from her position as school teacher because of her views upon temperance and the use of the Bible in the school, was introduced, and spoke briefly upon the influence of the "ward politician" in the management of the public school, which, she said, Ohio had led the other States to destroy.

MONDAY AFTERNOON TALKS

Before the School of Theology.

V.

H. O. Marcy, M. D., of Boylston Street, one of the first of American medical specialists, and a sterling Methodist, made the address to the students of the Boston University School of Theology last Monday. The general title of the address was, "How Ministers May Ward Off Disease;" but the usual hygienic platitudes were carefully avoided, and the subject treated in a novel and fascinating style. Dr. Marcy is an original investigator, and spoke authoritatively from the abundant experience of lifelong study. He said:—

"The genesis of disease is a subject scarcely less interesting in some points of view than the theological discussion of the genesis of life. A healthy man means a well-trained brain, a well-trained body, a well-trained heart. Science is God's own truth. The sanitary laws of Moses reveal a wonderful insight, and one still essentially valuable. Hippocrates' 'pure air, pure water, pure soil' are still the conditions of right sanitary surroundings. Cleanliness and careful living was one good part, at least, of the creed of Mohammedanism."

The germ-theory of disease was very carefully explained and illustrated. Among other thoughts, these were noted:—

"An ordinary gas-jet burner consumes as much oxygen as five or six ordinary persons. Lighting by electricity will be a great gain for our crowded and airless rooms. . . . How long will godly people drowse in badly ventilated churches, and call it piety? . . . The mad of the gutter with its deadly epidemic element, is the dust of to-morrow that will be blown through the nostrils and into the lungs. . . . Many of the bacteria of nature are not disease-carriers, but servants—honest, hard-working servants of God. . . . Typhoid fever is a bacillus—a little rod—a growth from one person to another, and usually through the channel of the water-supply. . . . Chemically pure drinking water is not strictly necessary, nor especially desirable; but the chemical properties must not be deteriorated. . . . Typhoid diseases caused more deaths in the late civil war than the bullet and bayonet. . . . The hand of Divine Providence laid heavily upon us often means 'poor sanitary regulations.' . . . Bichromate of mercury (corrosive sublimate) stands at the very head of effective germicides. . . . Medicine to-day is not practising something that is not known over somebody that is not understood; it is no longer a tangled medley of facts and vagaries; it is a science. . . . One in every seven in New England die of tuberculosis or consumption. . . . Catastrophes furnish soil for the seeds. Most of these victims ought to be saved. . . . A past generation—hot-bread and fried-meat eaters—was a tooth-aching age. We are tooth-preservation. A half ton of gold is every year packed into teeth. Yet the decay of teeth is due to micro-organisms. . . . Drink only boiled water. . . . The future of the water supply of our great cities is one of the greatest problems to be grappled with by the coming generations."

The Boston sewage system, "one of the best investments Boston ever made," was discussed at some length, and the points emphasized, that the physical system must be kept in strong, healthy condition in order to resist successfully the subtle inroads and ravages of germ-poisons.

The address was exceedingly valuable in leading out into new lines of thought, and in showing that we wrestle not merely against flesh and blood, but against the subtler powers of the air.

Rev. Dr. James M. Klog, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, New York city, will address the students next Monday afternoon, and on the following Tuesday, at one o'clock, Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak on "Children in the Church."

OLIVER HUCKEL.

Mr. Cutting, the New England agent of the Loan and Banking House of Messrs. John D. Knox & Co., of Topeka, Kansas, has just returned from a visit to that State. He has made a careful examination of the securities which they are offering Eastern capitalists, and has no hesitation in saying that no safer loans are offered than *carefully selected* first mortgage mortgages. Improved farms, all parties should remember, however, that the safety is mainly in the party who negotiates the loan. No person should be allowed by the promise of large interest to send their money to strangers. As a rule, large interest indicates unsoundness of the principal. Mr. John D. Knox has built up a large business during the last twenty-five years, and now stands at the head of one of the largest and most successful Loan and Banking Houses in the growing State of Kansas. Though they have placed a large amount of money in Western loans for New England people, no one has ever lost a dollar by bad investments or loans which have proved unsound. All who contemplate making investments in the West, will find it for their advantage to call at the Boston office, 36 Bromfield St., Room 24, or correspond directly with Messrs. John D. Knox & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

If you want to stop at a convenient, comfortable, moderate priced house, when in New York, go to the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. It is on the European plan, and you can regulate your expenses to suit yourself.

A BOSTON BOY IN THE FIELD OF ART

A fine genre painting, illustrating the interior

of a cooper's shop in France, is now on public exhibition at Messrs. Macmillan, Parker & Co.'s, 400 Washington St. The cooper himself, surrounded by all the accessories of his trade, is engaged at his work; and at a little distance, so complete is the illusion, it would seem that a veritable French artisan in *propria persona*, stood out as large as life before the spectator. The scene, by its great life completeness, among fellow's poem of "The Village Blacksmith." It was painted in Commencon, France, in 1885, and was exhibited in the Salon at Paris in 1886. The painter, Mr. Charles S. Parker, is a Boston boy, and will hereafter pursue his art in his native city.

NEVER BEFORE. It is believed that never before has a life insurance company presented such a record of a year's work accomplished as that set forth in the Annual Statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society given on another page. It is difficult for the human mind to form a distinct conception of such numbers as \$500,000,000 of Assurance in force; \$13,000,000 of New Assurance issued; \$27,000,000 of Annual Income, and \$21,000,000 of Surplus. But such figures help us to form some notion of the magnitude of the good work done by the great life companies, among which the Equitable is foremost, in keeping the wolf from the homes of thousands of families bereaved of their natural protectors. All honor to the men who have made so grand a success of this noble work!

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